

DEPOSITIONS

AND
ARTICLES *R.g. 62.*
AGAINST

THOMAS

EARLE OF
STRAFFORD

Febr. 16. 1640.



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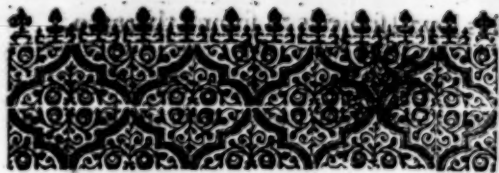
Printed in the yeare 1640.

DEPOSITIONS



Printed in the year 1707

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ARTICLES OF
the Commons assembled in
Parliament, against THOMAS,
Earle of *Strafford*, in maintenance
of their accusation, whereby he
stands charged of high
Treason.

I.

THat he the said *Thomas*, Earle
of *Strafford*, hath traiterous-
ly endeavoured to subvert
the fundamentall Lawes and
government of the Realmes
of England and Ireland, and in stead there-
of to introduce an arbitrary and tyranni-
call Government against Law, which he
hath declared by traiterous words, coun-
sels, and actions, and by giving his Maje-
sty advice, by force of Armes to compell
his

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his loyall subjects to submit therunto.

II.

That hee hath traiterously assumed to himselfe Regall power over the lives, liberties, persons, lands, and goods of his Majesties subjects in England and Ireland, and hath exercised the same tyrannically, to the subversion and undoing of many both of Peeres and others of his Majesties Liege people.

III.

That the better to enrich and enable himselfe to goe through with his traiterous designs, hee hath detained a great part of his Majesties revenue, without giving legall account; and hath taken great summes out of the Exchequer, converting them to his owne use, when his Majesty was necessitated for his owne urgent occasions, and his Army had beene a long time unpaid.

IV.

That hee hath traiterously abused the power & authority of his government, to the increasing, countenancing, and encouraging of Papists, that so he might settle a mutuall dependance & confidence betwixt himselfe and that party, and by their helpe prosecute, and accomplish his malicious and tyrannicall designs.

V. That

V.

That he hath maliciously endeavoured to stirre up enmity and hostility betweene his Majesties subjects of *England*, and those of *Scotland*.

V I.

That he hath traiterously broken the great trust reposed in him by his Majesty, of Lieutenant generall of his Army, by wilfully betraying divers of his Majesties subjects to death, his Army to a dishonourable defeat by the Scots at Newborn, and the Towne of New-Castle into their hands, to the end, that by the effusion of blood, by dishonour, and so great a losse of New-Castle, his Majesties Realme of England might be engaged in a Nationall and irreconcilable quarrell with the Scots.

V II.

That to preserve himselfe from being questioned for those and other his traitorous courses, hee laboured to subvert the right of Parliaments, and the ancient course of Parliamentary proceedings, and by false and malicious slanders to incense his Majesty against Parliaments. By which words, counsels, and actions, hee hath traiterously, and contrary

rary to his Allegiance, laboured to alienate the hearts of the Kings liege people from his Majesty, to set a division betweene them, and to rine and destroy his Majesties Kingdomes, for which they impeach him of high Treason against our Sovereigne Lord the King, his Crowne and dignitie.

VIII.

And he the said Earle of Strafford was Lord Deputie of Ireland, and Lieutenant generall of the Army there, viz. His most excellent Majesty for his Kingdomes, both of England and Ireland, and the L. President of the North, during the time, that all and every the crimes and offences before set forth were done and committed, and he the said Earle was Lieutenant generall of all his Majesties Army in the North parts of England, during the time that the crimes and offences in the fift and sixt Articles set forth were done and committed.

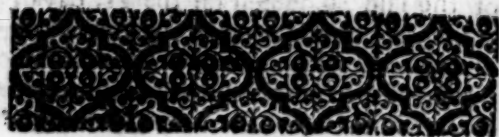
IX.

And the said Commons by protestations, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any other accusation or impeachment against the said Earle, and also of replying to the answers that he the said Earle shall make un-
to

to the said Articles, or to any of them, and of offering proves also of the premisses, or any of them, or any other impeachment or accusation that shall be exhibited by them, as the cause shall according to the course of Parliaments require, doe pray that the said Earle may be put to answer for all and every the premisses, that such proceedings, examinations, tryals, and Judgements may bee upon every of them had and used, as is agreeable to Law and Justice.

The

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The further impeachment of *Thomas*
Earle of Strafford, by the Com-
 mons assembled in Parlia-
 ment.

1640.



Whereas the said Com-
 mons have already
 exhibited Articles
 against the said Earle
 formerly expressed,
 &c. Now the said
 Commons doe fur-
 ther impeach the said Earle as follow-
 eth, &c.

I.

That he the said Earle of *Strafford* the 21
 day of *March*, in the 8. yeare of his now
Majesties Reigne, was president of the
 Kings Counsell in the Northerne parts of
 England.

That the said said Earle being President
 of

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of the said Counsell on the 21. day of *March*, a Commission under the great Seale of *England*, with certaine *Schedules* of instructions thereunto annexed, was directed to the said Earle, or others the Commissioners therein named, wherby amongst other things, power and authority is limited to the said Earle, and others the Commissioners therein named, to heare and determine all offences, and misdemeanors, suites, debates, controversies, and demandes, causes, things, and matters, whatsoever therein contained, and within certaine precincts in the said *Northerne* parts therein specified, and in such manner as by the said *Schedule* is limited and appointed.

That amongst other things in the said Instructions, it is directed that the said *Pressident* & others therein appointed, shal heare and determine according to the course of proceedings in the Court of *Star Chamber*, divers offences, deceits, and falsities therein mentioned, *whether the same be provided for by the Acts of Parliament, or not, so that the Fines imposed be not lesse then by Act or Acts of Parliament provided for by those offences is appointed.*

That also amongst other things in the said instructions, it is directed that the said
pre-

president, and others therein appointed, have power to examine, heare, and determine, according to the course of proceedings in the Court of *Chancery*, all manner of complaints for any matter within the said precincts, as well concerning lands, tenements, and hereditaments, either free-hold, Customary, or Copy-hold, as Leases, and other things therein mentioned, and to stay proceedings in the Court of Common Law by Injunction, or otherwise, by all wayes and means, as is used in the Court of Chancery.

And although the former Presidents of the said Counsell had never put in practice such *Instructions*, nor had they any such *Instructions*, yet the said Earle in the moneth of May, in the said 8 yeare, and divers yeares following, did put in practise, exercise, and use, and caused to be used and put in practice the said *Commission and Instructions*, and did direct and exercise an exorbitant and unlawfull power and jurisdiction on the persons and estates of his Majesties subjects in those parts, and did dis-inherit divers of his Majesties subjects in those parts of their inheritances, sequestred their possessions, & did fine, rancome, punish and imprison them, and caused them to be fined, ransomed, punished, and imprisoned, to their ruine & destruction,

and namely, Sir *Conyers Darcy*, Sir *John Bancker*, and divers others, against the Lawes, and in subversion of the same. And the said Commission and Instructions were procured and issued by the advice of the said Earle.

And he the said Earle, to the intent that such illegall and unjust power might be exercised with the greater License and will, did advise, counsell, and procure further directions, in and by the said Instructions to be given, that no prohibition be granted at all, but in cases where the said Counsell shall exceed the limits of the said instructions: And that if any Writ of *Habeas Corpus* be granted, the party be not discharged till the party performe the Decree and Order of the said Counsell.

And the said Earle in the 13. yeare of his now Majesties Reigne, did procure a new Commission to himselfe and others therein appointed, with the said Instructions, and other unlawfull additions.

That the said Commission and instructions were procured by the solicitation and advice of the said Earle of *Strafford*.

I L

That shortly after the obtaining of the said Commission dated the 21 of *March*, in the 8. yeare

yeare of his now Majesties Reigne (to wit)
 the last day of *August* then next following,
 he the said Earle (to bring his Majesties
 liege people into a dislike of his Majesty
 and of his Government, and to terrifie the
 Justices of the Peace from executing of the
 Lawes : he the said Earle, being then Pre-
 sident, as aforesaid, and a Justice of Peace)
 did publicquely at the Assises held for the
 County of *Yorke*, in the Citie of *Yorke*, in
 and upon the said last day of *August*, declare
 and publish before the people there attend-
 ing for the administration of Justice accord-
 ing to the Law, and in the presence of the
 Justices sitting ; *That some of the Justices*
were all for Law, but they should finde that the
Kings little finger should be heavier than the
lawes of the Law.

I I I.

That the Realme of Ireland having
 beene time out of minde annexed to the
 Imperiall Crowne of this his Majesties
 Realme of *England*, and governed by the
 same Lawes : the said Earle being Lord
 Deputy of that Realme, to bring his Maje-
 sties liege people of that Kingdome like-
 wise into dislike of his Majesties govern-
 ment, and intending the subversion of the
 fundamentall Lawes and settled government

of that Realme, and the distraction of his Majesties liege people there, did upon the 30 day of September, in the ninth yeare of his now Majesties Reigne, in the Citie of *Dublin* (the chiefe City of that Kingdome, where his Majesties privie Counsell, and Courts of Justice doe ordinarily reside, and whether the Nobilitie and Gentry of that Realme doe usually resort for Justice,) in a publike Speech before divers of the Nobilitie and Gentry, and before the Major, Aldermen, and Recorder, and many Citizens of *Dublin*, and other his Majesties Liege people, declare and publish, that *Ireland was a conquered Nation, and that the King might doe with them what he pleased, and speaking of the Charters of the former Kings of England made to that Citie, hee further said, that their Charters were nothing worth, and did bind the King no further then he pleased.*

I V.

That *Richard Earle of Corke*, having sued out Proceffe in course of Law for recovery of his possessions, from which he was put by colour of an order made by the said Earle of *Strafford*, and the Councell Table of the said Realme of Ireland. The said Earle of *Strafford*, upon a paper Petition without legall proceeding, did the 20. day of February,

bruary, in the 11. yeere of his now Majesties Reigne, threaten the said Earle of Corke (being then a Peere of the said Realme) to imprison him, unlesse he would surcease his suit, and said, That hee would have neither Law nor Lawyers dispute or question any of his orders. And the 20 day of March in the said 11. yeere of the said Earle of Strafford, speaking of an order of the said Counsell Table of that Realme, in the time of King James, which concerned a Lease which the said Earle of Corke claimed in certaine rectories or tithes which the said Earle of Corke alleadged to be of no force, said, That he would make the said Earle and all Ireland know, so long as he had the Government there, any Act of State, there made, or to be made, should bee as binding to the subjects of that Kingdome, as an Act of Parliament: And did question the said Earle of Corke in the Castle Chamber, upon pretence of breach of the said order of Counsell Table, and did sundry other times, and set upon sundry other occasions by his words and speeches arrogate to himselfe a power above the fundamentall lawes, and established Government of that Kingdom, and scorned the said Lawes and established Government.

V. That

That according to such his declarations and speeches, the said Earle of *Strafford* did use and exercise a power above, & against, and to the subversion of the said fundamentall Lawes, and stablished government of the said Realme of *Ireland*, extending such his power to the goods, free-holds, inheritances, Liberties, and lives of his Majesties Subjects of the said Realme, viz. The said Earle of *Strafford* the 12. day of *December*, *Anno Dom.* 1635, in the time of full peace, did in the said Realm of *Ireland*, give and procure to bee given against the Lord *Mount-Norris* (then and yet a Peere of *Ireland*, and then Vice-Treasurer and receiver generall of the Realme of *Ireland*, and one of the principall Secretaries of State, and Keeper of the Privie Signet of the said Kingdome, a sentence of death by a Councell of Warre called together by the said Earle of *Strafford*, without any warrant or authority of Law, or offence deserving any such punishment. And he the said Earle die also at *Dublin* within the said Realme of *Ireland*, in the moneth of *March*, in the 14. yeare of his Majesties Reigne without any legall or due proceedings or tryall, give or cause to bee given, a sentence of death against one other of his Majesties

Majesties Subjects, whose name is yet unknowne, and caused him to be put to death in execution of the said sentence.

V I.

That the said Earle of *Strafford*, without any legall proceedings, and upon a paper Petition of *Richard Ralstone*, did cause the said Lord *Mount-Norris* to be disseized and put out of possession of his free-hold and inheritance of his *Mannor and Tymore* in the Countrey of *Armagh*, in the Kingdome of *Ireland*, the said Lord *Mount-Norris* having beene two yeares before in quiet possession therof.

V I I.

That the said Earle of *Strafford*, in the Terme of Holy Trinity, in the 13 yeere of his now Majesties Reigne, did cause a case commonly called *the case of Tenures upon defective titles*, to be made and drawne up without any jury or tryall, or other legall processe, & without the consent of parties, and did then procure the Judges of the said Realme of *Ireland* to deliver their opinions and resolutions to that case, and by colour of such opinion, did without any legall proceeding, cause *Thomas Lord Dillon*, a Peere of the said Realme of *Ireland*, to be put out

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of possession of divers Lands and Tenements, being his free-hold in the Countrey of *Mago* and *Roscomen*, in the said Kingdome, and divers other of his Majesties subjects to be also put out of possession, and disseized of their free-hold by colour of the same resolution, without legall proceedings, whereby many hundreds of his Majesties subjects were undone, and their families utterly ruined.

VIII.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* upon a Petition of Sir *John Gifford* Knight, the first day of *February*, in the said 13 yeare of his Majesties Reigne, without any legall processe, made a Decree or Order against *Adam Viscount Lofis of Elie*, a Peere of the said Realme of *Ireland*, and Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, and did cause the said Viscount to bee imprisoned and kept close prisoner, on pretence of disobedience to the said decree or order.

And the said Earle without any authority, and contrary to his Commission, required and commanded the said Lord Viscount to yeeld unto him the great Seale of the Realme of *Ireland*, which was then in his custody, by his Majesties command, and

and imprisoned the said Chancellor for not obeying such his command.

And without any legall proceedings, did in the same thirteenth yeare imprison George Earle of Kildare, a Peere of Ireland, against Law, thereby to enforce him to submit his title to the Mannor and Lordship of Castle Leigh in the *Queenes* Countie, (being of great yearly value) to the said Earle of Straffords will and pleasure, and kept him a yeare prisoner for the said cause, two moneths whereof he kept him close prisoner, and refused to enlarge him, notwithstanding his Majesties Letters for his enlargement to the said Earle of Strafford directed.

And upon a Petition exhibited in October, 1635. by *Thomas Hibbotts* against dame *Mary Hibbotts* Widdow, to him the said Earle of *Strafford*, the said Earle of *Strafford* recommended the said Petition to the Counsell Table of Ireland, where the most part of the Counsell gave their vote and opinion for the said Lady, but the said Earle finding fault herewith, caused an order to be entred against the said Lady, and threatned her, that if shee refused to submit thereunto, he would imprison her,

and fine her five hundred pound ; that if she continued obstinate, he would continue her imprisonment, and double her fine every month by month, whereof she was enforced to relinquish her estate in the land questioned in the said Petition, which shortly was conveyed to Sir *Robert Meredith*, to the use of the said Earle of *Strafford*.

And the said Earle in like manner did imprison divers others of his Majesties Subjects upon pretence of disobedience to his orders and decrees, and other illegall command by him made for pretended debts, titles of Lands, and other causes in an arbitrary and extrajudicial course, upon Paper Petitions to him preferred, and no other cause legally depending.

IX.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* the sixteenth day of *Febr.* in the 12. yeare of his now Majesties Reigne, assuming to himselfe a power above and against Law, tooke upon him by a generall *Warrant* under his hand, to give power to the Lord Bishop of *Down*, and *Connor* his Chancellor, or Chancellors, to their severall Officers thereto to bee appointed, to Attach and Arrest the Bodies
of

of all such of the meaner and poorer sort, where after citation should either refuse to appeare before them, or appearing should omit, or deny to performe, or undergoe all lawfull decrees, sentences, and orders, issued, imposed, or given out against them, and them, to commit and keepe in the next Goale, untill they should either performe such sentences, or put in sufficient Baile to shew some reason before the Counsell Table, of such their contempt and neglect; and the said Earle, the day and yeare last mentioned, signed and issued a Warrant to that effect, and made the like Warrant to send to all other Bishops and their Chancellors in the said Realme of Ireland to the same effect.

X.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* being Lord Lieutenant, or Deputy of *Ireland*, *procured the Customes of the Merchandize exported out, and imported into that Realme to be farmed to his owne use.*

And in the ninth yeare of his now Majesties Reigne, he having then intrest in the said Customes (to advance his owne gain and lucre) did cause and procure the na-

tive commodities of *Ireland*, to be rated in the booke of Rates for the Customes (according to which the Customes were usually gathered) at farre greater values and prices, then in truth they were worth (that is to say) every hide at 20. shillings, which in truth was worth but five shillings, every stone of Wooll at thirteene shillings foure pence, though the same ordinarily were worth but five shillings, at the utmost but nine shillings; by which meanes the custome which before was but a twentieth part of the true value of the commoditie, was inhanfed sometimes to a fift part, and sometimes to a fourth, and sometimes to a third part of the true value, to the great oppression of the subjects, and decay of *Marchandize*.

X 1.

That the said Earle, in the ninth yeare of his now Majesties Reigne, did by his own will and pleasure, and for his owne lucre restraine the exportation of the commodities of that Kingdome without his licence, as namely, *Pipe-slaves*, and other commodities, and then raised great summes of money for licencing of exportation of those commodities, and dispensation of the said restraints imposed on them, by which means the

the *pipe-staves* were raised from foure pound ten shillings; or 5 pound *per thousand* to ten pound, and sometimes eleven pound *per thousand*, and other commodities were *inanced in the like proportion*, and by the same meanes by him the said Earle.

XII.

That the said Earle being *Lord Deputy of Ireland*, on the ninth day of *Ianuary* in the thirteenth yeere of his Majesties Reigne, did then under colour to regulate the *Importation* of Tobacco into the said Realme of *Ireland*, issue a Proclamation in his Majesties name, prohibiting the importation of Tobacco without licence of him and the Counsell, there from and after the first day of *May*, *Anno Dom. 1638.* after which restraint, the said Earle, notwithstanding the said restraint, caused divers great quantities of Tobacco to be imported to his owne use, and fraughted divers ships with Tobacco, which he imported to his owne use: and that if any ship brought Tobacco into any Port there, the said Earle and his Agents used to buy the same to his owne use, at their owne price. And if that the owners refused to let him have the same at under values, then they were not permitted to vent the same; by

by which undue meanes, the Earle having gotten the whole Trade of *Tobacco*, into his owne hands, he sold it at great and excessive prices, such as he list to impose for his owne profit.

And the more to assure the said *Monopoly of Tobacco*, he the said Earle on the 23. day of *February*, in the thirteenth yeare aforesaid, did issue another Proclamation; commanding that none should put to sale any *Tobacco* by whole-sale, from and after the last day of *May*, then next following but what should bee made up into Rolls, and the same sealed with two Seales by himselve appointed, one at each end of the Roll. And such as was not Sealed to bee seized, appointing fixe pence the pound for a reward to such persons as should seize the same: and the persons in whose custody the unsealed *Tobacco* should be found to be committed to Goale, which last proclamation was covered by a pretence for the restraining of the sale of unholsome *Tobacco*, but it was truly to advance the said Monopoly.

Which Proclamation the said Earle did rigorously put in execution, by ceazing the goods, fining, imprisoning, whipping, and putting the offenders against the same Proclamation

Continuation on the pillory, as namely, *Barnaby Hubbard, Edward Coven, John Tumen,* &c. divers others: and made the Officers of State, and Justices of Peace, and other Officers to serve him in compassing and executing these unjust and undue courses, by which cruelties and unjust Monopolies, the said Earle ris'd 100000. pound *per annum* gaine to himselfe. And yet the said Earle though he inhanced the Customes, where it concerned the Merchants in generall, yet drew downe the impost formerly taken on Tobacco from fixe pence the pound to 3. pence the pound, it being for his owne profit so to doe. And the said Earle, by the same, and other rigorous and undue meanes, raised severall other Monopolies and unlawfull exactions for his own gaine, *viz.* on Starch, Iron pots, Glasses, Tobacco pipes, and severall other commodities.

XIII.

That flaxe being one of the principall & native Commodities of that Kingdome of *Ireland*, the said Earle having gotten great quantities thereof into his hands, & growing on his owne Lands, did issue out severall Proclamations, *viz.* one dated the one and twentieth day of *May*, in the eleventh of his

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Majesties raign, and the other dated the 31 day of January in the same yeare, thereby prescribing and injoyning the working of Flax into Yarne and Thread, and the ordering of the same in such waies wherein the Natives of that Kingdome were unpractised and unskilfull: which Proclamations so issued, were, by his commands and warrants to his Majesties Justices of Peace, and other Officers, and by other rigorous meanes put in execution, and the Flaxe wrought or ordered in other manner then as the said Proclamation prescribed, was seized and employed to the use of him and his agents, and thereby the said Earle endeavoured to gaine, and did gaine in effect the sole sale of that native commodity.

XIV.

That the said Earle of *Strafford*, by Proclamation dated the 16 day of *October*, in the 14 yeare of his Majesties Raigne, did impose upon the Owners, Masters, Purser, and Boatswaines of every ship, a new and unlawfull oath, *viz.* that they (two or more of them) immediately after the arrivall of any ship within any Port or Creeke in the said Kingdom of *Ireland*, should give in a true injoyce of the outward bulke of
Wares

Wares and Merchandises , and number of goods, and the qualities and condition of the said goods, as farre as to them should be known, the names of the severall Merchants proprietours of the said goods, and the places from whence they were fraughted, and whither they were bound to discharge: which Proclamation was accordingly put in execution, and sundry persons enforced to take the said unlawfull Oath.

X V.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* trayterously and wickedly devised and contrived by force of Armes in a warlike manner to subdue the Subjects of the said Realme of *Ireland*, to bring them under his tyrannicall power and will, and in pursuance of his wicked and trayterous purposes aforesaid, the said Earle of *Strafford* in the eighth yeare of his Majesties Reigne, did by his owne authority, without any warrant or colour of Law, tax and impose great summes of money upon the Townes of *Baltemore*, *Baudenbridge*, *Talowe*, and divers other Townes and places in the said Realme of *Ireland*, and did cause the same to be levied upon the Inhabitants of those Townes by troopes of Souldiers, with force and armes, in a warlike man-

ner. And on the ninth day of *March*, in the twelfth yeare of his now Majesties Reigne, trayterously did give authoritie unto *Robert Savile*, a Serjeant at Armes, and to the Captaines of the Companies of Souldiers, in severall parts of that Realme, to send such numbers of Souldiers to lye on the Lands and Houses of such as would not conforme to his orders, untill they should render obedience to his said orders and warrants, and after such submission (and not before) the said Souldiers to returne to their Garrisons. And did also issue the like Warrants unto divers others, which Warrants were in warlike manner, with force and Armes put in execution accordingly, and by such warlike meanes did force divers of his Majesties subjects of that Realme, to submit themselves to his unlawfull commands.

And in the said twelfth yeare of his Majesties Reigne, the said Earle of *Strafford* did trayterously cause certaine troupes of horse and foote, armed in warlike manner, and in warlike aray, with force and armes, to expell *Richard Butler* from the possession of *Castle-Cumber*, in the Territory of *Idough*, in the said Realme of *Ireland*, and did likewise and in like warlike manner, expell divers of his Majesties Subjects from their houses, families,

lies, and possessions, as namely, *Edward Brennan*, *Owen Oberman*, *Patrick Oberman*, *Sir Cyprian Horsfield*, and divers others, to the number of about an hundred families, and tooke and imprisoned them and their wives, and carryed them prisoners to *Dublin*, and there detained them untill they did yeeld up, surrender, or release their respective estates and rights.

And the said Earle, in like warlike manner, bath during his government of the said Kingdome of Ireland, subdued divers others of his Majesties Subjects easily to his will, and thereby, and by the meanes aforesaid, hath levied warre within the said Realme against his Majestie, and his liege people of that Kingdome.

XVI.

That the said Earle of *Strafford*, the two and twentieth of February, in the seventh yeare of his now Majesties Reigne, intending to oppresse the said Subjects of *Ireland*, did make a proposition, and obtained from his Majesty an allowance, that no complaint of injustice or oppression done in *Ireland*, should be received in *England* against any, unlessse it first appeared, that the party made first his

addresse to him the said Earle: and the said Earle having by such usurped, tyrannicall and exorbitant power, expressed in the former Articles, destroyed the Peeres and other subjects of that Kingdome of Ireland, in their lives, consciences, land, liberties, and estates, the said Earle to the intent the better to maintaine and strengthen his power, and to bring the people into a disaffection of his Majesty, as aforesaid, did use his Majesties name in the execution of his said power. And to prevent the subjects of that Realme of all means of complaints to his Majesty, and of redresse against him and his agents, did issue a Proclamation bearing date the seventeenth day of September, in the eleventh yeare of his Majesties Reigne, thereby commanding all the Nobilitie, undertakers and others, who held estates and offices in the said kingdome (except such as were employed in his Majesties service, or attending in England by his speciall command) to make their personall residence in the said Kingdome of Ireland, and not to depart thence without licence of himselfe, And the said Earle hath since issued other Proclamations to the same purpose, by meanes whereof the subjects of the said Realme are restrained from seeking reliefe against the oppressions of the said Earle without his licence: which Proclamation the said

said Earle hath by severall rigorous waies, as by fine, imprisonment, and otherwise, put in execution on his Majesties Subjects, as namely, one — *Parry*, and others, who came over only to complaine of the exorbitanees and oppressions of the said Earle.

XVII.

That the said Earle having by such meanes as aforesaid, subverted the government & lawes of the Kingdome of Ireland, did in March in the 16 yeare of his Majesties Reigne, in scandall of his Majestie, of all his Kingdomes, & in further execution of his wicked purposes aforesaid, speaking of the Armies in Ireland, declare, that his Majesty was so well pleased with the Army of Ireland, and the consequence thereof, that his Majesty would certainly make the same a patterne for all his three Kingdomes.

XVIII.

That the said Earle of Strafford, for the better effecting of his traytrous designs & wicked puposes, did indeavour to draw dependency upon himselfe of the Papists in both Kingdomes of Eengland and Ireland, and to that end during the time of government

ment in *Ireland*, hee restored divers *Frie-
ries* and *Malfe-houfes* (which had beene
formerly suppressed by precedent *Depu-
ties* of that Kingdome, two of which hou-
ses were in the City of *Dublin*, & had been
assigned to the use of the University there)
to the pretended owners thereof, who have
since imployed the same to the exercise of
the *Popish Religion*.

And in the moneth of May and Iune last,
the said Earle did raise an Army in the said
Realme of England, consisting of eight thou-
sand foote, all of which, except one thousand
or thereabouts, were *Papists*, and the said
one thousand were drawne out of the old Army
there consisting of two thousand foot, and in
their places there were a thousand *Papists*, or
thereabouts, put into the said old Army by
the said Earle.

And the more to ingage and tye the
new Army of *Papists* to himselfe, and to
encourage them, and to discourage and
weare out the old Army, the said Earle did
so provide; That the said new Army of *Pa-
pists* were duely paid, and had all necessaries
provided for them, and permitted the exercise
of their Religion, but the said old Army were
for the space of one whole yeare and upwards
unpaid.

And

And that the said Earle being appointed a Commissioner within eleven severall Counties in the Northern parts of *England*, for compounding with Recusants for their forfeitures due to his Majestie; which commission beareth date the eight day of July in the fift yeare of his Majesties Reigne that now is, and being also receiver of the composition money thereby arising, and of other debts, duties, and penalties for his Majesties use, by Letters Patents, dated the ninth day of the said July: he, to engage the said Recusants to him, did compound with them at low and under rates, and provided that they should be discharged of all proceedings against them, in all his Majesties Courts, both temporall and Ecclesiasticall, in manifest breach of and contrary to the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme, in that behalfe established.

XIX.

That the said Earle having taxed and levied the said impositions, and raised the said Monopolies, and committed the said oppressions in his Majesties name, and as by his Majesties Royall command, he the said Earle in May the fifteenth yeare of his

E Maje-

Majesties Reigne, did of his owne authori-
 tie contrive and frame a new and unusuall
 oath, by the purport whereof among many
 other things, the party taking the said oath,
 was to sweare that hee should not protest
 against any of his Majesties Royall com-
 mands, but submit themselves in all obedi-
 ence thereunto. Which oath he so contri-
 ved to enforce the same on the subjects of
 the Scottish Nation, inhabiting in Ireland,
 and out of a hatred to the said Nation, and
 to put them to a discontent with his Maje-
 sty, and his government there, and compell-
 ed divers of his Majesties said Subjects
 there to take the said oath, some he grie-
 vously fined and imprisoned, and others he
 destroyed and exiled, and namely, the 10.
 of October, *Anno Dom. 1639.* he fined *Hen-
 ry Steward* and his wife, who refused to take
 the said oath, five thousand pounds a piece,
 and their two daughters & *James Gray*, three
 thousand pounds a piece, and imprisoned
 them for not paying the said fines. The said
Henry Stewards wife and daughters & *James
 Gray*, being the Kings liege people of the
 Scottish Nation, and divers others he used
 in the like manner, and the said Earle upon
 that occasion did declare, that the said oath
 did not onely oblige them in point of alle-
 giance

giance to his Majesty, and acknowledge-
ment of his Supremacy onely, but to the
Ceremonies & government of the Church
established, or to be established by his Ma-
jesties royall Authoritie; and said, that the
refusers to obey, he would prosecute to the
blood.

X X.

That the said Earle in the 15. and 16.
yeares of his Majesties Reigne, and divers
yeares past, laboured and endeavoured to
beget in his Majestie an ill opinion of his
Subjects, namely, those of the Scottish Na-
tion, and diverse and sundry times, and es-
pecially since the pacification made by his
Majesty with his said Subjects of Scotland
in Summer, in the fifteenth yeare of his Ma-
jesties reigne; he, the said Earle did labour
and endeavour to perswade, incite, and pro-
voke his Majestie to an offensive warre a-
gainst his said Subjects of the Scottish Na-
tion: and the said Earle, by his counsell,
actions, and endeavours, hath beene and
is a principall and chiefe incendiary of the
warre and discord betweene his Majesty
and his Subjects of England, and the said
Subjects of Scotland, and hath declared,

and advised his Majestie, that the demand made by the Scots in this Parliament were a sufficient cause of warre against them. The said Earle having formerly expressed the height and rancor of his minde towards his Subjects of the Scottish Nation, *viz.* the tenth day of October, in the fifteenth yeare of his Majesties Reigne, he said that the Nation of the Scots were rebels, and traytors ; and he being then about to come to England, he then further said, that if it pleased his Master (meaning his Majestie) to send him backe againe, he would roote out of the said Kingdome (meaning the Kingdome of Ireland) the Scottish Nation both root and branch. Some Lords, and others, who had taken the said Oath in the precedent Article onely excepted : and the said Earle hath caused divers of the said Ships and goods of the Scots to be stayed, seized, and molested, to the intent to set on the said warre.

XXI.

That the said Earle of *Strafford*, shortly after his speeches mentioned in the last precedent Article, to wit, in the fifteenth yeare of his Majesties Reigne, came into this Realme

Realme of England, and was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and continued his government of that Kingdome by a Deputy : At his arrivall here, finding that his Majesty with much wisedome and goodnesse had composed the troubles in the North, and had made a Pacification with his Subjects of Scotland ; he laboured by all meanes to procure his Majesty to breake that pacification, incensing his Majesty against his Subjects of that Kingdome, and the proceedings of the Parliament there. And having incensed his Majesty to an offensive warre against his said Subjects of Scotland, by Sea and by Land ; and by pretext thereof, to raise Forces for the maintenance of that warre : he counselled his Majestie to call a Parliament in England, yet the said Earle intended, if the said proceedings of that Parliament should not be such as would stand with the said Earle of *Straffords* mischievous designs, hee would then procure his Majestie to breake the same, and by wayes of force and power, to raise monies upon the said Subjects of this Kingdome.

And for the encouragement of his Majesty to hearken to his advice, he did before

his Majesty and his Privie Councell, then sitting in Counsell, make a large Declaration, that he would serve his Majesty in any other way, in case the Parliament should not supply him.

XXII.

That in the moneth of March, before the beginning of the last Parliament, the said Earle of *Strafford* went into Ireland, and procured the Parliament of that Kingdome to declare their assistance in a warre against the Scots. And gave directions for the raising of an Army consisting of 8000. foot, and 1000. horse, being for the most part Papists, as aforesaid. And confederating with one *Sir George Radcliffe*, did together with him the said *Sir George*, trayterously conspire to imploy the said Army for the ruine and destruction of the Kingdome of England, and of his Majesties Subjects, and of altering and subverting of the fundamentall Lawes of this Kingdome.

And shortly after, the said Earle of *Strafford* returned into England, and to sundry persons declared his opinion to be, *that his Majesty should first try the Parliament here,*
and

and if that did not supply him according to his occasions, he might then use his Prerogative as he pleased, to levie what he needed, and that he should be acquitted both of God and man, if he tooke some other courses to supply himselfe, though it were against the will of his Subjects.

XXIII.

That upon the thirteenth day of Aprill last, the Parliament of England met, and the Commons house (then being the representative Body of all the Commons in the Kingdome) did according to the trust reposed in them, enter into debate and consideration of the great grievances of this Kingdome, both in respect of Religion, and the publike Libertie of the Kingdome; and his Majesty referring chiefly to the said Earle of *Strafford*, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the ordering and disposing of all matters concerning the Parliament: He the said Earle of *Strafford*, with the assistance of the said Archbishop, did procure his Majesty, by sundry speeches and messages, to urge the said Commons house to enter into some resolution for his Majesties supply, for maintenance of his warre
against

against his Subjects of Scotland, before any course was taken for the reliefe of the great and pressing grievances, wherewith this Kingdome was then afflicted. Whereupon, a demand was then made from his Majesty, of twelve Subsidies, for the release of Ship-money onely; and while the said Commons then assembled (with expressions of great affection to his Majesty and his service) were in debate and consideration of some supply, before resolution by them made, He the said Earle of *Strafford*, with the helpe and assistance of the said Archbishop, did procure his Majesty to dissolve the last Parliament, upon the fifth day of May last: and upon the same day, the said Earle of *Strafford* did treacherously, falsely, and maliciously endeavour to incense his Majesty against his loving and faithfull Subjects, who had been members of the said house of Commons, by telling his Majesty, they had denied to supply him. And afterward upon the same, did treacherously and wickedly counsell and advise his Majestie to this effect, *viz.* that having tryed the affections of his people, hee was loose and absolved from all Rules of government, and was to doe every thing that power would admit, and that his Majesty had tryed

saide house of Commons, hee did with the helpe and advice of the saide Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* and the Lord *Finch*, late Lord Keeper of the great Seale of *England*: cause to bee printed, and published in his Majesties name, a false and scandalous book intituled, *His Majesties Declaration* of the causes that mooved him to dissolve the last Parliament, full of bitter and malicious invectives, and false, and scandalous aspersions against the saide house of Commons.

XXV.

That not long after the dissolution of the saide last *Parliament*, (*viz.* In the monethes of *May* and *June*) hee the Earle of *Strafford* did advise the King to goe on rigorously in leavying the Ship-Money, and did procure the Sheriffes of severall Countries to be sent for, for not levying the Ship-mony, divers of which were threatened by him to be sued in the Starchamber, and afterwards by his advice were sued in the Starchamber, for not levying the same, and divers of his Majesties loving Subjects were sent for and imprisoned by his advice, about that and other illegall payments.

And

And a great loane of a hundred thousand pounds was demanded of the City of London, and the Lord Major and the Aldermen and the Sheriffes of the said City, were often sent for by his advice to the Councel Table, to give an account of their proceedings in raising of Ship-mony, and furthering of that loane, and were required to certify the names of such Inhabitants of the said City as were fit to lend, which they with much humility refusing to doe, he the said Earle of *Strafford* did use these or the like speeches: *viz. That they deserved to be put to Fine and Ransom, and that no good would be done with them, till an example were made of them, and they were laid by the heeles, and some of the Aldermen hanged up.*

XXVI.

That the said Earle of *Strafford* by his wicked counsell having brought his Majesty into excessive charges without any just cause, he did in the moneth of Iuly last (for the support of the said great charges) counsell and approve two dangerous and wicked Projects: *viz.*

To seize upon the Bullion and the Mo-
ney in the Mint.

And to imbase his Majesties Coine with
the mixtures of Brasse.

And accordingly ^{hee} ~~we~~ procured one hun-
dred & thirty thousand pounds which was
then in the Mint, and belonging to divers
Merchants, strangers & others, to be seized
on and stayed to his Majesties use. And
when divers Marchants of London, owners
of the said Bullion, came to his house to let
him understand the great mischiefe, that
course would produce here, and in other
parts, what prejudice it would bee to the
Kingdome, by discrediting the Mint, and
hindring the importation of Bullion: hee
the said Earle told them, that the Citie of
London dealt undutifully and unthankful-
ly with his Majesty: and that they were
more ready to helpe the Rebelle, then to
helpe his Majesty: and that if any hurt came
to them, they might thanke themselves:
and that it was the course of other Princes,
to make use of such monies to serve their
occasions

And when in the same moneth of *Iuly*, the
Officers of his Majesties Mint came to him
and

and gave him divers reasons against the imbasing of the said mony, hee told them that the French King did use to send Commissioners of Horse with Commission to search into mens estates, and to peruse their accompts, so that they may know what to levy of them by force, which they did accordingly levie: and turning to the Lord *Cottingham* then present, said, *That this was a point worthy his Lordships consideration.*

XXVII.

That in or about the moneth of *August* last he was made Lieutenant generall of all his Majesties forces in the Northerne parts against the Scots, and being at *Torke* did in the month of *September* by his owne authority, and without any lawfull warrant, impose a Tax on his Majesties subjects in the County of *Torke*, of 8. pence *per diem*, for maintenance of every Souldier of the trained bands of that County, which summes of mony hee caused to bee levied by force. And to the end to compell his Majesties subjects out of feare and terrour to yeeld to the payment of the same, He did declare that hee would commit them that refused the payment thereof, and the Souldiers should

should be satisfied out of their estates; and they that refused it, were in very little better condition then of High Treason.

XXVIII.

That in the moneth of *September* and *October* last, hee the said Earle of *Strafford* being certified of the Scottish Army coming into the Kingdome, and hee the said Earle of *Strafford* being Lieutenant generall of his Majesties Army, did not provide for the defence of the Towne of *Newcastle* as He ought to have done, but suffered the same to be lost, that so hee might the more incense the English against the *Scots*. And for the same wicked purpose, and out of a malicious desire to ingage the Kingdomes of *England* and *Scotland* in a Nationall and bloody war, hee did write to the *Lord Conway* the generall of the horse, and under the said Earles command, that hee should fight with the Scottish Army at the passage over the *Tyne*, whatsoever should follow, notwithstanding that the said *Lord Conway* had formerly by Letters informed him the said Earle, that his Majesties Army then under his command, was not of force sufficient to incounter the *Scots*, by which
advice

advice of his, hee did contrary to the duty of his place betray his Majesties Army then under his command, to apparent danger and losse.

All and every which words, counsells, and actions of the said Earle of *Strafford* traiterously and contrary to his allegiance to our Soveraigne Lord the King, and with an intention and endeavour to alienate and withdraw the hearts and affections of the Kings liege people of all his Realmes from his Majesty, and to set a division betweene them, and to ruine and destroy His Majesties said Kingdomes. For which they doe further impeach him the said *Thomas, Earle of Strafford* of High Treason against our Soveraigne Lord the King, his Crowne and dignity.

FINIS.
